

REBELLION IN CHINA WIDESPREAD.

Admiral Ho's Troops in Pursuit
of Column of Rebels.

PIRATES TAKE MUCH SPECIE.

Americans Equal to If Not Superior to Any
Troops in China—Germany Has Not Re-
plied to Note of France Although She
Has Verbally Accepted Terms Proposed
—An International Conference of the
Hague Will Not Discuss Amount of In-
demnities China Must Pay.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)
Hong Kong, Oct. 15.—A column of
troops were dispatched this morning to
the Kowloon frontier with the object
of barring armed refugees, either rebels
or Imperial troops, from entering
British territory when defeated.

The rebels are reported to be 3,000
strong, 30 miles north of the British
frontier. A thousand of Admiral Ho's
troops are in pursuit of them, while
2,000 Chinese troops have left Canton
overland to intercept the rebels.

THE RISING WIDESPREAD.
Admiral Ho has informed the Govern-
ment that the rebellion was carefully
planned. The rebels are anxious to
conquer the villages and gain the respect
of foreigners, hence the absence
of outrages and pillage. All indications
point to the rising being widespread.
Outbreaks occurred simultaneously in
several centers of Kwang Tung and
Kwang Si. Apparently Kwang-Yu-
Wei, Sun-Yat-Sen and the Triads have
amalgamated their forces in the com-
mon cause—the overthrow of Manchu
rule in South China.

Some positive indication of the at-
titude of the foreign Powers is an-
xiously awaited.

CAPTURED BY PIRATES.

A French launch was captured by pi-
rates Oct. 13, near Mong-Chow.
The pirates secured \$32,000 in specie.

BOAST OF AMERICANS.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
Pekin, Oct. 15.—In a campaign like
the present, where the troops of so
many nations have met and watched
one another's peculiarities and charac-
teristics, the conduct of the troops of
any one nation as a whole is especial-
ly interesting to watch, and America
can proudly boast that the men repre-
senting her in China have proved them-
selves the equal if not the superior of
any troops in China.

The unexampled conduct of Ameri-
cans has given General Chaffee an in-
fluence at the meetings of Generals,
which are held every day, ahead of
that of any other General. It is not
disparaging either General Chaffee's
hard, common sense, which, according
to other Generals, has helped them to
solve many a knotty problem, nor his
military popularity, both among the
diplomats and the Generals, but it is
undoubtedly the influence of the
leader of a body of men who have
distinguished themselves not only in
the face of the enemy, but equally so
as against the temptations that exist
in a city like Peking under existing
conditions.

It is also said among foreign officers
that the workings of the Adjutant
General's office of the Americans is
much quicker and much more satis-
factory than that of any other nation,
and probably the best known and liked
officer of the American officers among
foreign officials, with the exception of
General Chaffee, is his Adjutant Gen-
eral, Captain Hutchinson, Sixth Cav-
alry.

GERMANY'S DELINQUENCY.

Paris, Oct. 15.—Germany is the only
Power which has not replied formally
to France's note on China, though she
has verbally accepted its terms.

Japan's answer, received to-day, ac-
cepts the proposals retaining only one
condition. This refers to the perma-
nent prohibition of the importation of
arms. While agreeing with the prin-
ciple, Japan offers suggestions as to how
the prohibition can be best accom-
plished.

A dispatch received at the French
Foreign Office from Hankow, dated Oc-
tober 13, says the Chinese court ar-
rived at Shan Yu October 12.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFER- ENCE.

Paris, Oct. 15.—It is officially un-
derstood that if an international confer-
ence at The Hague, regarding the set-
tlement of the Chinese indemnity ques-
tion is finally decided upon it will not
discuss with China the amount of com-
pensation she must pay, but will con-
fine its labors to fixing and distributing
the proposition of the indemnity which
shall go to the several countries inter-
ested.

EARL LI'S MOVEMENTS.

Pekin, Oct. 15.—Li Hung Chang has
arrived at Tung Chow, escorted by
Russians. It is expected that he will
arrive here to-morrow.

EUROPEAN WOMEN WARNED.

Boston, Oct. 15.—A dispatch received
here from Shanghai says the British
consul there warns European women
against coming north from Hong Kong
in the hope of joining their husbands
in the Yang Tse Valley being very serious.

IMPERIAL TROOPS DEFEATED.

Hong Kong, Oct. 15.—Sun Yat Sen,
according to reports from Canton, has
taken the town of Kiu Shan, on East
river, and is now investing the prefec-
tural city of Hiu Chou. A force of im-
perial troops from Canton was defeated
by the Reformers, 200 being killed.
The Reformers also say that there is great
activity in Canton in preparation for
dispatching troops to the disturbed dis-
tricts.

Standard Oil Stocks Advance.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)
New York, Oct. 15.—The price of
Standard Oil shares to-day advanced
far beyond all previous records, selling
at 5.80, against 5.66 on Saturday. The
price of 5.66 was the high record until
to-day. It was touched a little over a
year ago. The stock sold at the open-
ing to-day at 5.66, then on a purchase

of ten shares more the price jumped
one point to 5.67. There was another
advance then on a single transaction
to 5.70, after which sales were made at
5.73, 5.74, 5.75 and 5.77, about ten shares
selling at each point advance. Finally
forty shares sold at 5.80.

On October 2 the stock sold at 5.35,
making an advance of 45 points in less
than two weeks. The buying since then
has all been by brokers for the stock-
holder interests, and the advance has
been accompanied by reports that an-
other large extra dividend would be
declared in November. To-day 8 per
cent. was bid for the November divid-
end.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY CASE.

GENERAL CRAIGHILL OF VIR-
GINIA, ON WITNESS STAND.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)
New York, Oct. 15.—Gen. William
Price Craighill, U. S. A., retired, was
the first witness placed on the stand
to-day at the continuation of the pro-
ceedings for the removal of J. F. W. T.
and E. H. Gaynor and B. D. Green to
the jurisdiction of the United States
Court in Georgia. He was a witness
for the defense and his line of testi-
mony was in reference to his inspection
of the work at Savannah, under Capt.
O. M. Carter. Witness said that his
work was substantially of a routine na-
ture and that he simply saw that cer-
tain specified work was being done,
without going into details as to the cost
of the work of the contractors.

General Craighill said he had charge
as division engineer of the river and
harbor improvement in his district
from 1888 to 1895, and the division in-
cluded the Savannah district, where
Captain Carter was in charge in 1891.
The line of defense was to show that
the responsibility of Captain Carter
ceased when the contracts were con-
firmed by his superior officers. The de-
fense also holds that the contracts were
properly made and that there was no
conspiracy at any time to defraud.

The witness said that in his opinion
the work done under Carter was the
most successful he had ever taken. To
United States District Attorney Erwin,
of Georgia, he said he based his con-
clusions on impressions he had received

from residents of Savannah, together
with his own observations. He said
that for the work presumed to have
been accomplished less than four mil-
lion dollars was a reasonable amount
of expenditure. On cross-examination,
witness said that on account of the
work being under water largely it was
impossible for him to determine how
much work had been done without a
geological survey, which he did not
make, and consequently had to accept
Captain Carter's word in the matter.

He said he never made any inspection
of the mattresses. He said that this
was not his business, but that of an
assistant engineer.

After recess Attorney General Erwin
endeavored to learn from witness, after
showing him illustrations of a number
of mattresses his (witness) idea of the
cost of the same. The witness persist-
ently refused to state on the ground
that he was not posted on such mat-
ters and would not "answer off hand."
Mr. Erwin called witness's atten-
tion to the fact that he had said
that less than \$4,000,000 was not an
overcharge for the work done in Cum-
berland Sound by Captain Carter, and
that he should be qualified to tell the
cost of certain material in conformity
with the specification. The witness
avoided the question by saying that
conditions altered prices and he could
not answer the question.

Counsel brought out that the specifi-
cations were so vague that contractors
were not in a position to make an esti-
mate, and witness admitted that under
the specified condition he would not
know how to bid on certain clauses of
the specification in point.

Major C. McD. Townsend, of the United
States Corps of Engineers stationed
at Rock Island, Ill., the next witness,
was questioned upon the internal con-
struction of Fascine mattresses. On
cross-examination he said he placed in
his specification that the mattress brush
should be "well trimmed" or "with
brush," but it was specified which was
to be used, so that contractors would
know which of the two kinds to make.
This was so vague in the specifications
formulated by Captain Carter that con-
tractors did not know which of the two
to make.

The witness said he testified in behalf
of Captain Carter at his court-mar-
tial.

Crocker Denies Two Reports.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)
New York, Oct. 15.—Richard Crocker
to-day emphatically denied the story
that \$50,000 has been contributed by
him as coming from Tammany Hall to
the Democratic National Committee.

"This committee has not given one
single dollar," he said, "to either the
Democratic State or the Democratic
National Committees. It is not true."

He continued, "that the dinner for
Bryan to-morrow night is to cost \$50 a
plate. It will cost \$5 a plate."

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Page 1, 11.

Local News—Pages 2, 3, 5, 6.

Editorial—Page 4.

Virginia News—Page 8.

North Carolina News—Page 7.

Portsmouth News—Page 10.

Berkley News—Page 11.

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Real Estate—Page 12.

Markets—Page 12.

SITUATION IN THE COAL FIELDS.

Troops Move to Intercept Large
Body of Striking Miners.

OFFER OF THE OPERATORS.

The Reading Company's Officials Will To-
day Take up the Propositions of the
Mine Workers' Convention—Some Di-
rectors Opposed to Abolition of the Slid-
ing Scale—President Mitchell Declares
That Advance in Wages Must be a Flat
One—Obstacle to Speedy Settlement.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—It is expected
that the officials of the Reading Com-
pany will to-morrow take up for con-
sideration the proposition of the Mine
Workers' Convention. It is known that
some of the directors of the company
are opposed to the abolition of the slid-
ing scale which has for years been in
operation at the Reading collieries. The
convention demanded that the ten
per cent. increase offered by the opera-
tors be made on a set basis, to contin-
ue until next April, and that the
sliding scale be abolished.

One of the directors of the Reading
Company said to-day that he is op-
posed to a new wage scale, and intimat-
ed that he would make an effort to
beat such a proposition. He asserted
that the sliding scale had for years
been satisfactory, both to the com-
pany and to its mine employees, as was
evidenced by the fact that until the
convention at Scranton asked a change
no protest had come from the company
miners.

BRYAN INVADES M'KINLEY'S HOME.

He Spoke Yesterday to the Peo-
ple of Canton, Ohio.

WHAT HE SAID IN PART.

A Happy and Appropriate Comment on the
Home of the President—Some Nuts for
the Republicans to Crack—Speaks at
Cleveland and Other Points in the Buck-
eye State—A Great Crowd at Youngs-
town—Arrangements for Bryan's Recep-
tion in New York To-day.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Canton, O., Oct. 15.—There were im-
portant accessions to the Bryan train
before it left Akron this morning. These
consisted of Mayor Jones, of Toledo,
and former Attorney-General Monnett.
Both joined the party upon the
invitation of Mr. Bryan, and it is
understood that Mayor Jones will con-
tinue with the Presidential candidate
on his New York tour.

The first stopping point was Canton,
the home of the Nebraskan's rival for
the Presidency. Mr. Bryan had just
sat down to breakfast when the point
Canton there were cheers and a small
crowd to meet Mr. Bryan. He made
a short speech.

HIS REMARKS.

He said, in part:
"You are so accustomed here to
seeing Presidential candidates that an-
other candidate is no curiosity. I sup-
pose some of you in 1886 voted for your
home candidate as a matter of local

pride, but now you can say that Can-
ton is the home of a President; and if
ways be the home of an ex-President,
because that title 'ex' is one of those
permanent titles that a man never
loses. If any one insists that the Presi-
dent deserves a second term you can
reply that one term is enough where a
President does well and too much
where he does not do well. You have
here in your city a cannon. I believe,
that was presented to you as a trophy
of the war. It was the custom in
earlier days for cannons to bear
mottos, and your cannon has inscribed
upon it 'Mars ultima ratio regum,'
which means that war is the last re-
ason of kings. Charles Sumner, in his
oration on the true character of na-
tions, delivered at Boston, July 4, 1844,
referred to this motto, and said: 'Let
it be no reason for this republic.'

WAR NOT DESIRABLE.

"I hope that you will not merely
from the possession of that cannon be
led to believe that war is a thing to be
desired. It ought to be further away
from a republic even than from a mon-
archy, because in a monarchy the gov-
ernment rests upon force and has fre-
quent occasion to use force. A king is
not always restrained by those con-
siderations which would restrain the
people of a republic. In a country
like this where the government rests
upon the consent of the governed and
where justice is the rule between this
government and other governments, as
between the people, there ought to be
less necessity for war."

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

"In fact I believe that if this nation
will stand upon its rights and be as
careful to respect the rights of other
people, as it is to defend its own, there
would be little use of war. If this na-
tion will obey the commandment
'Thou shalt not steal' it will have little
difficulty in enforcing that command-
ment in those places where this nation
is a protector. The American idea of a
protectorate is different from the Eu-
ropean idea. Under a European pro-
tectorate the protector plunders the pro-
tected. Under our theory the protector has
to give the strength of the protector to
its ward without making the ward the
victim of the protector, and so we be-
lieve in the far away Philippines that
this nation can be a protector as it has
been in the South American republics,
and without governing the people our-
selves. We can say to the world 'Hands
off' and let that republic live and work
out its destiny."

PLANTED UPON EUROPEAN DOC- TRINE.

"That is our theory and we feel that
it is a significant fact that the Repub-
lican party has planted itself upon the
European doctrine that you must own
a country in order to be of service to it
at the same time that it plants itself
upon the European colonial idea. You
will probably find in your town a few
people who will support the Republican
idea of the colonial policy, but I sug-
gest that when you find a Republican
who is willing to support the colonial
idea you ask him to show his sincerity
by sending a petition to the Presi-
dent asking him to apologize to Great
Britain for the trouble we made her
before we learned of the blessings of
this colonial system, for if the Repub-
lican party is right to-day in admin-
istering colonies, taxing them without
representation and governing them
without their consent, then the colon-
ists were wrong 125 years ago when
they asserted that unless these prin-
ciples were wrong."

CONVENTION OF COTTON GROWERS.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15.—A convention
of all of the cotton growers and busi-
ness men of the South generally has
been called by President Harvie Jordan,
of the Georgia Cotton Growers' As-
sociation.

A convention is to be held in Macon,
November 20 and 21, and its object is to
discuss and devise means for securing
to the cotton producers a fair price for
their crop.

Invitations will be sent to every cot-
ton-growing county in the South.

tion is held the results will show that
even in Ohio, despite the local influ-
ences here, despite the residence of the
President and the residence of the
chairman of the Republican National
Committee, the returns will show that
a great contest between the European
idea of force and the American doctrine
of government by consent, Ohio will be
of the side of the United States instead
of on the side of Europe."

AT MARK HANNA'S HOME.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 15.—William J.
Bryan arrived here at 5:40 this after-
noon, and later addressed two large
audiences in this city—one at the Cen-
tral Armory and the other from the
balcony of the Hollenden Hotel. He
was greeted upon his entrance into the
city by the blowing of whistles and was
met at the depot by a number of
marching clubs and brass bands, which
formed his escort to the Hollenden,
where he took dinner. The streets of
the city were brilliantly lighted and
they were lined with people.

Mr. Bryan to-day invaded the heart
of President McKinley and Senator
Hanna's country. Leaving Akron early
in the morning, his first stop was at
Canton, the President's place of resi-
dence, and later in the day he delivered
a brief speech at Niles, the President's
native city. At night he spoke at
Cleveland, Mr. Hanna's home. The
stops at Canton and Niles were inci-
dental and the crowds were small at
both places.

DAY MEETINGS.

The only important day meetings
were those at New Philadelphia and
Youngstown. At New Philadelphia
there was a big attendance and the
meeting was an enthusiastic one. There
were two meetings at Youngstown—
one in the public square and the other
at the Opera House.

A stop of 15 minutes was made at
Niles, the birthplace of President Mc-
Kinley. Mr. Bryan did not leave the
issues of the campaign in a very brief
manner to a comparatively small num-
ber of people at the railroad station.
Mr. Bryan spoke twice at Youngstown,
first in the public square and then in
the Opera House.

A GREAT CROWD.

People had been coming into the city
from Ohio and Pennsylvania all day,
so that when Mr. Bryan arrived at 2:30
in the afternoon all the principal
streets were crowded and the square
around the speaker's stand, possibly
400 feet on each side, was densely
packed with people struggling to get
near the platform and to secure a
glimpse of the lion of the occasion.
There was no effort to create trouble,
but the natural hum of the thousands
of voices and the struggle for places
was such as to almost destroy the ef-
fect of the speech.

A DISHONEST ACT.

In his New Philadelphia speech Mr.
Bryan declared that the Republican
party was trying to hide behind the
patent law and said that he was asked
if the Democratic party was going to
destroy the patent law. Continuing, he
said:

"No honest man would make such a
defense as that because we all be-
lieve that when we denounce private
monopolies like the sugar trust and the
oil trust we mean to destroy the patent
law. What is the difference between a
patent monopoly and the monopolies
that we are after?"

"A man who gets a patent gets it be-
cause he gives to the world a new idea
and the government protects him in the
enjoyment of the profits of that idea
for a fixed time."

"But the trust magnate gives to the
world no new idea, he simply enjoys an
idea, and you will find it in the
Bible, and the love of money was the
root of all evil. He applies that to the
trust question, that is no new idea.
The man who gives you a new idea and
gets a patent upon it gives something
that is a blessing for the race."

HOW HE MADE HIS MONEY.

Referring to personal references to
himself, Mr. Bryan said he was not as
rich as he had been represented to be,
and he explained how he had accumu-
lated the property he has since 1896 by
saying: "I have a part of it out of a
book which nobody bought or read, but
which everybody wanted to read. I
wrote the book; part of it I made up
writing articles which nobody read un-
less they wanted to and a part of it by
speaking at Chautauques and other
places where nobody came unless he
wanted to. What I have made has
been made by the people who came be-
cause they thought that they were
paying for, but if I had been the
attorney of the Standard Oil trust,
like the Republican Senator from Ne-
braska, no Republican paper would
have condemned me for making money."

VISIT TO NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 15.—Chief Devery,
of the police department, announced to-
day his program for arrangements for
the reception of William J. Bryan in
this city to-morrow. The mounted es-
cort of 25 policemen will meet Colonel
Bryan at the Grand Central station and
conduct him to the Hoffman
House. This escort will be in atten-
dance on Colonel Bryan during the day
and evening. One hundred patrolmen
will keep the streets in the vicinity of
the Hoffman House clear of the crowd.
The mounted escort will conduct the
candidate to the Commodore Hotel, and
Madison Square Garden in the evening. Dur-
ing the meeting nineteen captains and
535 patrolmen will be in the vicinity of
the Garden.

TO VISIT TAMMANY HALL.

There will be four telephone booths
in the Garden connecting direct with
police headquarters, and additional tele-
phone booths at Tammany Hall, Co-
oper Union and at the overflow
meeting at Twenty-fourth street and
Madison avenue. An emergency hos-
pital will also be established in the
basement of the Garden. After the
meeting at the Garden Colonel Bryan
will be escorted to Tammany Hall, and
while he is speaking at the latter place
an inspector in command of 400 patrol-
men will be within easy distance on
Irving Place. Similar arrangements,
on a smaller scale, have been made for
the Cooper Union meeting. All pre-
dicts and sections are ordered on duty
to-morrow night.

ORDER TO POLICEMEN.

The general order issued to the chief
provides that the men under no cir-
cumstances shall have their batons in
their hands, except in case of self-de-
fense and emergency. All police will
wear white gloves and will not show
any arms of any sort unless ordered
to do so by superior officers.

London, October 15.—Alverstone, former-
ly Sir Richard Webster, will succeed the
late Baron Russell, of Killowen, the
Daily News announces, as Lord Chief
Justice of England.

AT THE HOME OF MARCUS A. HANNA.

William Jennings Bryan Preaches
Pure Democracy to the People.

MAYOR JONES, OF TOLEDO.

The Democratic Nominee for the Presi-
dency Was in Good Trim and Made a Fine
Speech—Little Congressmen Who Prayed
to Hanna, the Head of the Republi-
can Party—The Trusts Compared to
Leeches and a Remedy Proposed—Off to
New York.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 15.—The recep-
tion tendered to Mr. Bryan in this city
to-night was one of the most brilliant
he has received on his tour. The Cen-
tral Armory, holding many thousands
of people, where he made the first
speech of the evening, was filled to the
point of suffocation. Mr. Bryan ar-
rived at the Armory at 7:35, and when
he entered the hall a vast majority of
the people in the building rose as one
man to greet him, waving handker-
chiefs and hats and creating a very
animated scene.

SATAN TREMBLES.

The demonstration continued for
several minutes, and when Mr. Bryan
arose to present Mayor Jones, who was
to first address the vast audience, while
Mr. Bryan was making this prelimi-
nary presentation it became necessary
for him to ask a hundred or more
Democrats on the stage to sit down.
They all knelt on the floor, whereupon
Mr. Bryan remarked that "Satan
trembles when he sees so many Demo-
crats on their knees." The remark
was greeted with laughter.

MAYOR JONES WELCOMED.

Mayor Jones received a compliment-
ary welcome. He said that he was in
the campaign because he was against
the war in the Philippines, and against
the enlargement of the standing army.
He was there not as a partisan, but
as a supporter of the fundamental
principles of human liberty.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan mounted a chair when he
began to talk, as he did a few minutes
past 8 o'clock. He began by saying
that "the issues which are presented in
this campaign enter the home and
affect the lives of all our people. It is
asserted that, notwithstanding the ef-
forts of the Republicans to put the
fight on the financial basis, their zeal
for the gold standard was newborn.
He then proceeded to argue that the
party had not taken its position for
monometallism until the Philadelphia
convention, for which he declared Wall
street had written the financial plank.
Referring to the financial legislation of
the last session of Congress, Mr. Bryan
said that there was "many little Con-
gressmen" who knelt regularly every
morning and prayed to Senator Hanna
"to give us this day our daily opin-
ion." The remark was greeted with
laughter and cheers.

THE TRUSTS ARE LEECHES.

Mr. Bryan again outlined his argu-
ment in support of an income tax, and
then took up the question of trusts.
He compared the trusts to leeches, and
said they were all drawing blood from
the American people, expressing the
opinion that it was "about time to do
something for the leech habit." When,
after making quotations from President
McKinley and Governor Roosevelt, Mr.
Bryan jokingly referred to Senator
Hanna as "the head of the Republican
party," he was again cheered.

A REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.

Speaking of remedies for the trusts,
Mr. Bryan said he would have every
trust-made article put on the free list,
and that he would require every mono-
poly to take out a license in every
State in which it might desire to
operate.

He